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> Dusiness Notices " ALDERNEY BRAND "

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postane tree in the United States.

PRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A brigade of the British Army in Afghanistan under General Burrows has been cut to pieces near Candahar by Afguans commanded by Ayoob Khan, and the Viceroy of India is sending reinforcements with all speed into Afghanistan. The Turkish Government completed yesterday a reply to the collective note of the Powers concerning the boundary line of Greece, in which the declaration is made that the Berlin Conference ceded territory to Greece that it is impos sible for Tuckey to surrender. - Mr. P. Lorillard's colt Iroquois won the Lavant stakes at the Goodwood races yesterday, and Parole was defeated. —— English Liberals in view of a possible conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Common over the Irish Compensation bill, propose holding meetings in favor of abolishing the hereditary peerage. ==== The manner of the Prince Imperial's death has just been gathered from the

DOMESTIC .- Treasurer Gilfillan says that 48, per cent of the silver dollars paid out have returned to the treasury. === There was an increase of over ten million dollars in the internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year just closed. ____ The semi-annual statement of the National bank losses will show a decrease in the amount lost. === The dolph Tucker was the only other speaker less than at any time since 1867. - Girofle, from needed repose to preside, have had a Ada Glenn, Lady Middleton and Charles cheering effect upon the audience. Lame and Gorban were the winners at the halting demonstrations like these will not set Small-pox is prevalent in Camslen, N. J. - New-Hampshire's census shows an increase in population of 29,011. The Ohio Greenbackers nominated a State ticket yesterday. - Passengers gave conflicting testimony at the Natragansett inquiry. - The papermakers agreed to restrict the production of paper.

CITY AND SUBURBAN -The Democratic mass meeting at the Academy of Music was addressed by Mr. Tilden, Speaker Randall, General Ewing and others. — The semi-annual encamp-ment of the Grand Army of the Republic was begun in Brooklyn, Dr. Tanner is still confident of completing his fast. The inquest on the victims of the Seawanhaka was begun. ==== Cheering accounts of the campaign continue to received at the Republican headquarters. A boy in Harlem was charged with causing the death of a playmate, ==== A father sucd his son to teachers met in convention in Newark, ==== A decision involving real estate in Brooklyn valued at a quarter of a million was given against alien heirs. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 89.31 cents. Stocks fluctuating and lower, closing feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 63°; average, 6758°.

Strangely enough, Mr. Tilden was late last night at the Democratic meeting over which be was called to preside. He saw "the boys" later than the hour appointed.

The brevity of miners' riches seems to have been well illustrated by the violent death of cause they represented on the battlefields of the former owner of the Little Chief mine. He | the South, and the very men who opened on was shot dead in a gambling saloon in a quarrel, which began with a demand for a pile of "chips" on trust. It is not stated that he was broken down in pocket, but he seems to have had all the symptoms.

It seems probable now that even Dr. Tanaer's iron will cannot carry him to the end of his task. The fact that the doctors have found it necessary to restore his strength with an alcohol vapor bath of itself destroys the fast, if alcohol be more than a simulant, as some chemists claim. It would be hard for the faster to fail now, but the public would be glad to see this painful show ended on any terms.

We have Aldermen to the right of us and Aldermen to the left of us of precisely the same kind as the Aldermen in front of us. The law-makers of Jersey City are worthy to rank with the high-priced Aldermen of New-York and the feeble-minded Aldermen of Brooklyn. The first-named Board refused to grant a certain liquor license on the ground that the place was disorderly, and also refused to refund the money which the liquor dealer had paid in advance for the liceuse. This is thrifty, but hardly dignified, even for

General Ewing made a happy slip of the tongue last night when he said that an "audience in the city of New-York is not one to " give most heed to a question of economiz-" ing public expenditures." Not the audience to which you spoke and referred, General Ewing-most assuredly not! Their record in

proves it. They are hungry with the fast of twenty years for the golden corn that lies in the public crib at Washington, and if they can once struggle through to the inside. it will not be, as you truly remark, " a ques-"tion of economizing" which they will conrider.

There must be something in the air of upper Broadway which peculiarly qualities residents there for jury daty. Of the twelve citizens chosen to sit in the Seawanhaka inquest six live at these numbers respectively: 1.125, 1,127, 1,144, 1,159, 1,172 and 1,175 Broadway. This method of raking coroner's juries together may account for the habitual stupidity of their verdicts. It is notorious that this investigation need have no personal side. The officers and men of the Scawanhaka, from Captain Smith down, behaved nobly. But as the cause of the fire is involved in some doubt, it might have been of service to have a few persons of technical steamboat knowledge upon the jury. It was easier, however, to scratch up a jury in a few Broadway

There is some amusement in Washington at the discovery that the papers of a claimant before the Southern Claims Commission, whom Senator Ben Hill had vouched for as having been loyal to the Union during the war, accidentally showed that Senator Hill had also youched for him to the Confederacy as having been loyal to the other side. No one need be surprised at this. This is the same Ben Hill who has lately attempted to make himself out an original Union man, beside whom Abraham Lincoln and Salmon P. Chase were a little lukewarm, and who introduced into the Confederate Senare a resolution providing that "every person "pretending to be a soldier or an officer of "the United States who shall be captured on "the soil of the Confederate States after "the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be "presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite 'insurrection and to abet murder; and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary "before the military court before which the "trial shall be had, shall suffer death." Every white officer in command of Northern colored troops was, if captured, to suffer death. So also was every officer who should "incite slaves to rebellion "or pretend to give them freedom." This was Senator Ben Hitl's piratical reprisal for the first Emancipation proclamation. A graceful inconsistency like that mentioned in our Washington dispatches is the least of Mr. Ben Hill's sins.

The old-time spirit seems to have gone out of the Democracy of New-York City, or it lives only in Tammany Hall, which did not participate in last night's ratification meeting. Of the several halls which were in use, only one, the Academy of Music, was filled. The street demonstration seems really to have failed. The hall which was set apart for the meeting of Germans was almost empty, showing a marked and depressing lack of German enthusiasm. The speakers at the principal meeting did include so able a Democrat as Speaker Randall, but otherwise the selections were not happy. It will not help the Democratic ticket in this city, where the commercial interests of a continent are centred, to see General Thomas Ewing, the leader of the Ohio inflationists, put forward as one of the chief spokesmen for Hancock and English. Mr. J. Ran-Massachusetts Republican Convention will meet of much renown, and Mr. Tucker is a September 15. - The excess of expenditures blatant State Rights advocate. Nor could the over receipts in the Post Office Department are appearance of Mr. Tilden, reluctantly dragged the State on fire for Hancock. When Tammany Hall summons its hosts, no doubt we shall see a greater company and greater enthusiasm. But Tammany Hall is not beloved by the Democracy of the interior, and the unpression is gaming ground that if General Hancock should be elected it would be the making of John Kelly, whom so many Democrats want to see unmade.

VETERAN CLUBS.

The Democratic managers seem to think they have hit upon a good campaign dodge in organizing veteran clubs composed of soldiers of the late war, who are to take no other political obligation in joining them than to vote for Hancock. No Republican soldiers will be duped into connecting themselves with have a deed set aside. === German-American | these organizations. Only to vote for Hancock! How innocent the proposition appears! But who is so ignorant as not to know that he cannot vote for Hancock without voting the whole Democratic electoral ticket, which is pledged to elect the Indiana Copperhead as well as the Union General? And who does not know that a vote for Hancock and English is a vote to put the Democratic party in power, with all its old sins of sympathy with slavery and rebellion not yet washed out, and all its recent offences of antagonism to the results of the war and subserviency to the Southern Brigadiers? Will not the election of Hancock put the very men in power who fought these veteran soldiers and the them a fire in the rear of conspiracy and culumny throughout the North 7 If not, why is every man supporting Hancock who drew a sword or fired a gun against the Union Armies, or who joined the treasonable Sons of Liberty Societies, or the "Butternut Clubs," or engaged in the draft riots?

But let all that go. Separate General Hancock from his associates and ask why veteran volunteer soldiers should prefer him to General Garfield. What claim has the Democratic candidate upon the suffrages of the soldier class that cannot be urged with equal force in behalf of the Republican candidate? Let us concede to both equal bravery and equal loyaity. It is not the part of soldiers to detract from the merit of any comrade, whether he wore epaulets or carried a musket, General Hancock was an officer of the Regular Army, who had been educated, fed, clothed and paid by the Government all

his life since his boyhood, in order that it might have a right to command his services to fight for it in case of need. The need came, the Government did command his services, and he obeyed, as in duty bound, and gave it his courage, his talents and his military knowledge. Is this a reason why he should be made President? Then there is all the more reason why General Garfield should be elected. The Government had not educated, fed, clothed and paid him for twenty years before the war broke out. It had no claim upon him more than it had upon any other citizen. He was under no obligation to fight for it save that which his own love of country imposed upon him. He had just opened a career for him-

family to whom his life and health were the "order to carry out the Southern programme, only shield against poverty. Yet he closed that career and left wife and child to join the armies of the Union.

All praise to the Regular Army soldiers who did their part toward putting down the rebet. He explained that he had given only his lion nobly and well; but after all their business was fighting, and their merit was not as great as that of the vast army of volnuteers who left their occupations and their homes to learn the trade of war that they might rescue the Nation from its fearful peril. Of that army General Garfield was a gallant and conspicuous leader. The veteran volunteer soldiers will find in the very arguments the Democrats are using to persuade them into the Hancock Clubs conclusive reasons for voting for their old comrade, the hero of Chickamanga.

THE DISASTER IN CANDAHAR. Lord Hartington spoke with prudent forethought when he declared on Tucsday in the House of Commons that the uncertainties of Afghan politi's were so great it would be premature to conclude that the recognition of Abdurrahman had brought order out of chaos. Twenty-four hours afterward he was compelled to announce an overwhelming disaster. While the skies were brightening in the north a war cloud had been gathering in the south. No sooner is Abdurrahman proclaimed Ameer of Cabul than a British column is cut to pieces in the Candahar District. The horrors of Isandula are repeated. The campaign which has been twice closed is reopened. Instead of retiring to the Indian frontier at their lessure, the troops will have to remain among the Afghan hills indefinitely, and reconquer what has already cost so much blood and treasure.

The lesson of this terrible defeat is plain. Government by proxy cannot succeed in Afghanistan. The Beaconsfield Administration set up a king in Cabul, dictated a treaty with him, left a Resident Agent in the capital to remind him of his pledges, and ordered the troops to march out. The massacré followed, the puppet king was dethroned, and the troops had to fight their way back to Cabul. In Candahar another sovereign was established upon a throne of cards. An Afghan force from the west mennees him with attack. He hastens to the front to defend his frontier. There are signs of insubordination, and he telegraphs to the British commander for reinforcements. A sovereign whose independence had been recognized only a few months before with flourish of trumpets and high-sounding proclamations, was unable to stand alone. When the British forces came up his infantry refused to join them, but marched off in the direction of the enemy. Treachery among his own kinsmen, who were plotting his downfall, and the revolt of the troops which he had himself recruited in his own capital, left this second puppet king as powerless as the first had been, and led to the final catastrophe.

ANOTHER LIE.

The World has not stopped lying. Every day, since the first publication of the false statement about Judge Swayne and General Garfield, it has sunk to lower depths of baseness. Yesterday it roundly asserted, what before it had only dared to imply, that Judge Farwell, in the Circuit Court at Chicago, "de-"cided" that G neval Garfield's influence had been purchased by Chittenden, and that the Trist case therefore applied to General Garfield's conduct. This is a falsehood so insolent that there is no language strong enough to express the opinion which honest men must have of the author of it.

For the information of those who wish to be informed, and not with the expectation that the and Jenkins (formerly McCletlan and De Golyer) upon a contract by which they agreed to pay him one-third of their profits on the paving contract. They set up the special plea that the contract was void because it was an agreement to pay for lobby services, and in support of this plea they were obliged, of course, to represent that Parsons, who was the principal agent of Chittenden, and General Garfield, who was retained by Parsons for a short time as his counsel, were employed to influence members of Congress. Chittenden demurred to this plea; that is, he urged that even if the facts were as the defendants alleged, the defence was not good in law. The issue being on this point alone, Judge Farwell overruled the demurrer; in other words, to cite the language of "an able lawyer of Chicago," whose letter was printed in The World on the 26th inst., "The special pleas were held good, if the facts were as therein stated."

We have never seen anything in the muchabused profession of journalism more disgraceful than the obstinate refusal of the Editor of The World to tell the truth. Contrast his behavior with the manliness of Mr. Henry Wat-

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Henry Watterson has written a characteristic letter. He is not a mealy-mouthed politician. He believes that the Republican party is nearly the sum of all villanies, and he says so every day with remarkable vigor. But Mr. Watterson does not lie; he does not knowingly slander; he is not afraid to say what he believes; he fights his battles like a gentleman, because he respects his cause and he respects himself. There are other editors of Democratic newspapers who apparently do neither-in which of course they are quite right. What Mr. Watterson says of General Garfield is creditable both to the man who says it and the man of whom it is said. The severity of the accompanying strictures upon General Garfield's political principles will lose none of their proper effect with the audience to whom they are addressed from the fact that they are coupled with such a frank and honorable acknowledgment of the purity of Garfield's personal character.

If the Editor of The World were capable of blushing, this letter of the Easter of The Courier-Journal would send the tell-tale blood flying to his cheeks. But we have said all that is necessary about The World Our purpose at present is to contrast the behavior of Mr. Watterson with the actions of some members of his party at the West. A few days ago Democratic Congressman Springer, of Illinois, made a speech in which he declared that he had a great respect for Garfield, and that he believed the Democratic personal attacks upon him to be unjust. Nobody doubts that Mr. Springer is a Democratic partisan of the most stalwart kind; but The Chicago Times gave him notice that he would not be allowed to behave like a gentleman in the Garfield business: "Unless he retracts " his declarations the chances are that he will "be severely disciplined. To begin with, he " will be dropped by the Democracy of his dis-" trict, and his voice will, after the 4th of March "next, be heard in Congress no more forever.

our City Government for a generation past self as the principal of a school. He had a "Nor is that all. It may become necessary, in "to have a trustworthy man at the head of "the Elections Committee next winfer." Mr. Springer took the warning to heart. He made another speech to apologize for the first one. opinion of Garfield, formed from personal intercourse with him; and then he proceeded to rehearse the Credit Mobilier story, and to leave the question of guilt with the public!

Mr Springer, we believe, is capable of blushing. It would be interesting to watch his face when he reads the Watterson letter.

WHAT CAUSE?

A correspondent of the National Democratic Committee writes from Mongtomery, Alabama: Our colored Hancock and English Club on its "third meeting last night numbered 610. The "colored voters are a unit for the cause." Either these 610 colored men are inconceivably ignorant, or they have joined the Hancock Club from prudential reasons, to keep on the right side of their employers and save themselves trouble. Probably the latter is true, for it would

be hard to find a negro in the Black Belt of Alabama so stupid as not to ask what cause Hancock and English represent before joining such a club, and unable to answer the question for himself as soon as he heard the name Demoerat associated with them. It does not take much intelligence in a colored man to know that the Democratic party upheid slavery and resisted emancipation. There is not a black man in the South in possession of his five senses who does not know that this party sought to keep the ballot out of his hands, and has succeeded, by its Ku Klux Klans, its buildozers' gangs, its red-shirted rifle-clubs, and its election frauds, in making the ballot a worthless mockery to him. Whether in towns and cities or on the most isolated plantations, the negroes are perfectly aware that the Republicans are their friends and the Democrats their enemies. Their political creed is simple. It is to vote for the party that set them free and seeks to secure them their political rights. It requires some courage to put this creed in practice. Thousands of colored men have died for their devotion to it. Of late the blacks have found by experience that it is of no use to vote. A Democratic majority is always counted out of the boxes, no matter how many Republican tickets they put in. In many localities they have acquiesced in a condition of affairs which they are powerless to remedy, and some go so far as to join the Democratic clabs to get the favor of the whites.

This is what has happened, no doubt, in Montgomery, though we do not believe 610 colored men have been found in that city ready to call themselves Democrats.

There is no doubt that Lima lies at the mercy of the Chilian guns, and on its face the news by way of Panama, that Admiral Riveros had threatened bombard the capital is not altogether improbable. It ought to be remembered, however, that this news set out from Callao nearly a month ago. From the same source we learn that the Chilians have possession of the cables running down the coast, and if the bomoardment does take place the news ought to reach us by telegraph via Valparaiso and Rio in a few days at farth-It is hardly credible, therefore, that any attack was made at the time indicated. This telegraphic news will come from the Chilian neadquarters, but it is noteworthy that the information heretofore published by Chilian officials has proved invariably accurate. The accounts from Peruvian sources are far from be opinion pronounced by Judge Swayne in the ing so trustworthy, and as the news by way of Panama is filtered through Peruvian agents, it is safe to discredit the story that the Chilian Admiral had threatened to sack Lama. It does not appear that the invading army has been gnilty of any greater excesses than winning vic tories which always seem ernel to the vanquished.

A generous resident of this city, a well-known facts will be admitted by those who are bent banker, sends to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE a upon concealing them, we repeat the real story | check for \$200, one-half of which is for Captain Smith, of the Seawanhaka, the other half for the family of Woodland, the brave Dane who sacrificed himself to his comrades in the Hudson River

Hancock will get a big soldier vote-from the

Perhaps it was legitimate enterprise for The World to attempt to set up a lie and an obelisk at the same time, but it was very stupid to make the

Every Southern orator is declaring that Han cock's election will bring "reconcilation," and at the same time he assures us that the South will vote solid for Hancock. That is to say that the total suppression of the negroes' rights, total defiance of the constitutional amendments, and total destruction of the principles which the war was destruction of the principles which the value of the fought to maintain, constitute true "reconciliation!" If this is so, it is time the North declared in solemn conclave that the war was not only a mistake but a failure, and that the South is entitled to receive all the benefits which belong to the vic-

It is a mistake to say Hancock would be a figure head President. His record shows that he would be a zealous Democratic agent and sympathizer.

Colonel John Hay has accepted an invitation from the leading Republicans of Cleveland to make the opening speech of the campaign in that city at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, on Saturday eve-

The Democrats seem to be for soft money in Maine and Indiana, for hard money in New-York, and for "all the money there is in the Treasury " in the South. "Oo, give us a change!"

The regular Democratic Committee of Virginia has issued an address in which this instructive paragraph occurs: "For fifteen years the Democracy of the Union have longed for this hour, when, their internal discords healed. Federal interference with elections measurably prohibited, and a Congress, Democratic in both houses, securing an houest count, they might take up the burden of executive administration, and resume the record of glory, peace, prosperity, and frateruity where in 1860 it was unhappily closed." Business is to be resumed at the old stand under the same conditions which prevailed when the shop was "unhappily closed" by the breaking out of the war. The war is not to be allowed to make any changes in the methods of procedure, or to leave any blot on the "record of glory."

The invention of new lies about Garfield is suffi-

The South was awarded thirty-five additional representatives in Congress because of the negro vote. It proposes to suppress this vote and steal the thirty-five seats which represent it. This is called "reconciliation," and the process is declared to be a "free and fair ballot." The man who demurs to this style of politics is a "stirrer up of sectional

It is the fulness of time for a fresh fraud shrick from Charles Francis Adams. Perhaps he has sent it south by telephone.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is reported to be now in better health than for years past.

General Hancock has been invited to attend the October fair at St. Louis, but has been obliged to

Miss Dudu Fletcher, the author of those charming novels. " Mirage " and " Kismet," is about to publish a new one with the striking title of "The Head

Secretary Evarts has a new private secretary in the person of his son, Mr. Prescott Evarts. The young man will occupy the position until the Yale term opens, October 1.

bees, pigs and ducks. "With all of which," says a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, " he is quite familiar, with the exception of the bees. I had so many beautiful theories about bees, and had been drawn into telling him of their curious habits. that he led me to a certain hive and removed the that he led me to a certain five and removed the top. I we never give the particulars, for I turded my back suddenly on my friend, and, giancing over my shoulder, saw some very unclerical antics on his part. Bees are no respectors of persons.

President Grévy and M. Gambetta went to the Bastile fête in high walstcoats. In M. Grévy's case a broad crimson ribbon of the highest grade of the Legion of Honor streaked diagonally across a waistcoat too high to show more than a few inches of shirt-front. In Paris the low-cut waistcoat is of shirt-front. In Paris the low-cut wastoon is only worn by young or undisquisedly frivolous men. As thomas scricux advances in the world, his waistoon rises nearer to his throat, and when he gets to the Academy it is almost buttoned up to the cravat. Gambetta wore a tri-colored scarf and his deputy's medal, but no decoration, for he possesses

Mr. Barker, the Philadelphian who contracted to supply Russia with cruisers two years ago, is now in St. Petersburg. The London Standard's Russian correspondent says; "Mr. Barker very much astonished the Russians by the scrupulous honesty with which, under disadvantageous circumstances, he fulfilled his former contract, and he has been received here with singular favor. He was even admitted yesterday to a private audience of the Emperor, who, be it remembered, is reported to have said, after his recent inspection of one of the American-built clippers, 'We ought to have thirty such ships.'"

The Emperor William is now in excellent health, and instead of declining appears to be gaining strength and vigor. He has been maintaining as strict an incognity as possible at Ems, where he drank the water and took a walk regularly at halfpast 8 o'clock every morning. During his constitutional be graciously acknowledged the salutations tional he graciously acknowledged the saidtations of the crowd and had a ready word for any whom he personally recognized. His memory for faces is stounding. He recalls in an instant even persons whom he has but rarely met in his eventful life. During his visits at Eins the Emperor is rarely seen in uniform. His civilian dress, not in the latest style, nevertheless becomes him well, although the "o'd martinet" may be immediately noticed in his erect and soldierly bearing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.-After remaining here four days Secretary Schurz will start for the Yosemite Valley. On his return he will visit the Yellowstone National Park and the Indian tribes of Wyoming and Montana. He expects to have a talk with Sitting Bull.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thibet is as impenetrable as ever. From letters of Colonel Pr jevalsat received in St. Petersburg three weeks ago it appears that the Chinese authorities o lected to, but did not actually prohibit, his journey to Thibet. He crossed the B ue River and cutered Taibet by the plateau of Tanla. At a distance of 250 versts from Hlessa he was met by special emissaries of the Dalai Lama, teiling him in the most courteous of language that the people, taking the Russians for soreerers. would not permit their entering the capital, lest they should injure or abduct their blooked high priest. Witcheraft, it appears, was attributed to them from the have their rifles made among a band of brigands in the Thitet Hills. There remained nothing for Colonel Initial Hills. There remained as a seclates but to re-trace their steps. By the middle of February he recurred to Tsaidan, and toward the end of March received Slume. The Chineso authorities, after many exposuration, permitted aim to travel along the Ye low River, whence he intended to return to Siberia by Dateau, Amschaft and the step of the intended to return to Siberia by Dateau, Amschaft and the siberia by Dateau, Amschaft and the siberial properties of this intention he was e intended to return to Siberia by Da cain. Alaschat and Ouera. While carrying out this intention he was rrested somewhere near the Yellow R.ver.

The hidden treasures of the British Museum are soon to be exhibited. A timely bequest falls in to enable the trustees, who possess jewels, to acquire jewelcases, and to make the Greek antiquities, which remained for so many centuries buried near Athens, and for so many years buried near Bedford-square, open to public admiration. The difficulties of obtaining access o the print-room will now, perhaps, disappear, and the liberal management which has made the reading-room a source of comfort and instruction be extended to other departments. There is something peculiarly perverse, as The Daily News remarks, in a set of regulations that admit the public to take down, handle and copy from valuable books and at the same time surround the inspection of prints with restrictions and formalities. It is only a few months since the trustees soid off a portion of the rarest prints, of which they had in licates, in order to acquire a collection of extraordinary local interest. That the building in Bloo asbury should literally be congested with transfer to asbury ould literally be congested with treasures has lond on a kind of studd national boast. The \$300,000 left the White bequest will be well spent in allowing addoners to enjoy what they have so long and so trust

tion, followed her husband for a week in order to re-cover ber canid. Finally she discovered that the little one had been left in a convent at A chison. She drove at once to the retreat. Not knowing who she was or what she came for, the sisters opened the door at her bidding and allowed her to enter the house. She stated that she wanted to see the little girl. She was very restless and uneasy, refusing a seat and walking the floor ontinually until the child appeared. Disguised as the nto her outstretched arms, crying, " On, my mamma. The woman hugged the child to her breast with one arm and with the other tried to open the door. Falling in this . she called to the driver outside to kick the door in A scene of excitement ensued, and for a few moments A scene of excitement ensued, and for a few moments there was a despirate struggle between the sisters and the determined woman, the sisters endeavoring to retain their charge, and the mother struggling to rescue it. The driver without flushly succeeded in toroing the door open, and the woman with her called to her arms was free. She placed the child in the curriage, entered herself, drew a pistol, and pointing it at the terrifice sisters said, "Come and take my child," and the hackman drove off.

One of the London journals, The Globe, gives currency abroad to a blunder originally made to America. "We are informed by our German contempo raries that General Garfield's ancestors were citizens of Hease-Darmstadt, which borders on the great kingdom of Prussin, as the tourist is reminded when the Rhenish railway crosses the bridge over the Nahe. The possible future President's grandparents emigrated from this district, and his parents could speak pure German. Shortly before the birth of the present eminent repre sentative of the old Hessian house of Garfeld the letter was slipped into the surname in order to Angileize-or perhaps we should say Americanize-it. Brother Jonathan stoutly denies that a Hessian composer wrote Yankee Doodle, and possibly the American journals may produce a contradiction of the German claim to Genera Garfield, and bring proofs of his English origin. We do not know whether, in the event of General Hancock the Democratic candidate, carrying the day against General Garfield, the German genealogists are prepared to annex the Haucock family." The fact is that there is no German blood in the Garfields. His parents were full-blooded Americans, his in their being of French extra-tion and his fataer springing from New-England stock which had been flourishing for more than two centuries. The first Garfield in New-England come from Wales.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Neither the platform, the speakers nor the press of the Democratic party have told us what will, may, can, would or should be the policy of their party in event of their accession to power.—[Newark Adverti-

It is about time for the eloquent voice of Senator Voornees to be lifted up in favor of General Hancock, who, during the war, was one of those Yoor-nees said ought to wear collars marked: "My dog-A. Lincoln."-[Indianapo is Journal (Rep.)

A mere figure-head in the White House for A mere figure-head in the White House for the next four years would be a terrible damage to the country, and he would be no more useful or effective be-cause he had been in the habit of commanding men all his life. The President cannot command in ordinary matters, but it is one of his most important functions to exert his influence by means of reasonable and far-see-ing views.—[Hartford Post (Rep.)

YOU'RE RIGHT, IT DOESN'T. From The Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

It does not follow necessarily because General Haucock's nomination has fired the popular near that the Democratic ticket is absointely certain of suc-

A SOLID SOUTHERN YEARNING.

From The New-Orleans Times (Dem.)

We wonder it General Haucock comprehends

We wonder if General Hancock comprehends the fact that thousands of the best people of the South -nay, a majority of the Southern people, if they could get themselves heard and understood—are tired of mere party politics, of party cries, of questions of mere part ascendency. They are tired of the discussion of political abstractions. They need and they long for practical statesmanship. They desire to achieve other more important and practical results. For instance, the assurance of the passage of the river improvement bill is worth a million times more to the people of this State and of the Mississippi Valley than all the Federal patronage that may be at the disposal of General Hancock. The millions of people interested in this momentous question will be deeply grantfied if, in his letter of acceptance, the Democratic nomines will declare life. ions question will be deeply gratined it. In his letter of acceptance, the Democratic nominee will declare him self expitetty in favor of the Mississippi River improve

SMALL BUT BAD.

Prom The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

It was thought when Hancock was first nominated that he had never had any opinious, good, bad, or indifferent, on sreat public questions. It turns out that he regard to two leading matters, currency and reconstruction, he did make a record twelve years ago, and that it was altogether bad. Who knows that his present does not reflect his past t

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY. PARADE IN THE STRUETS OF BROOKLYN-IX IN CISES AT MUSIC TALL-A BANQUET AT THE BEA BEACH PALACE. .

The Grand Republicans are out to-day," was the remark yesterday morning of an individual in Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, who did not grasp the fact that the parade was that of the Grand Army of the Republic. The representatives of the 164 posts of the organization in this State beens their semi-annual encampment, or convention, yesterday in Brocklyn. The ferry-boats from this city and Jersey City landed at the foot of Fulton-st, in the morning the delegates and the visiting posts from this city. They was received by Rankin Post, of Brooklyn, and Lew Benedict Post, of Albany, and were conducted to the Pierr pont House, in Montague-st, where the headquarters were established. The line of the parade was formed in Montague-st. The line of the parade was formed in Montague-st. The members of the posts and the degates were escorted by the 14th Regiment, National Guard, of Brooklyn, under command of Coionel James McLeer, and a detachment of the Sth Regiment of New-York. The streets through which the parade moved were gay with diags and bunting, the public buildings and many private dwellings were finely decorated.

The line of march was as follows: Up Montaguest, and along Court-st., Joralemon-st., Fulton-st., Smith-st., Schermernorn-st., La hyette-arb., Clinton-ave., Fulton-st., Hanson-blace, and Flatbush-ave. About 1,500 men were in time. The order was: Grand Marshal and staff, 14th Regiment, 8th Regiment, Grand Army posts efficers of Convention and delegates, Mose was furnished by the 14th Regiment Band, The march was begun at 10:45, and at 12:30 the hall was reached.

At 12:45 the hall was well filled and F. W. Clark, resentatives of the 164 posts of the organization

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At 12:45 the hall was well filled and F. W. Clark, chairman of the Executive Comenties, called the assembly to order and introduced Corporation Counsel W. C. DeWitt, who extended the freedom of the city, on hebalf of the Mayor, to the posts of the Grand Army. He said that Broockiyn contributed 28,000 soldiers to the congerty. Allustons to Grant, Sherman and Hanceck called out applanes. The response on the part of the Convention was made by Department Commander L. Coe Young, of Buguanton. His references to the work done in Brooklyn for the Soldiers' Home were applanded, and three cheers were given for Heary Ward Beccher and Corporal Tanner for their work in behalf of that enterprise. Speeches were made by General Lewis A. Wagner, commanders—chief, Henry A. Barnum, John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, and Corporal Tanner, who holds the office of Tax Collector in Brooklyn. A feature of the proceedings was the busile calls, which were given on opposite sides of the gallery. After the public proceedings a secret session of the delegates was held. The body adjourned at 3 p. m., to go to Coney Island, taking a boat at the foot of Montaguest. For the depot of the Sea Beach Kadroad at Bay Ridge. There the train for the island was taken, and the delegates spent several hours in sight-scaling.

The banques at the Sea Beach Palace in the evening was very successful and pleasant. A portion of the large dining room, capable of holding about

The banquer at the S-a Beach Palace in the evening was very successful and pleasant. A portion of the large dining room, capable of holding about one mousand persons, was reserved for the guests. A portrait of General Grant hung over the President's chair, and portraits of the other President's chair, and portraits of the other Presidents were hung about the room. The coats of arms of all the States and the diags of many nations graced the pillars and walls. The bands of the 14th and 47th Regiments, of Bracklyn, farnished an abundance of excellent nucle.

Many of the veterans arrived at the botel about 5 o'crock, but it was not until 7:30 that the order was given to "fall in." Then the line was formed, and as the veterans marched, following the band of the 14th Regiment, they presented a fine appearance. They fleet in, two by two, until over 800 had been scaled; there was plenty of room and more than enough of a really excellent dioner for 200 or 300 more, even if they all had good war appetites. There there was plenty of room and more than choose of a really excellent dioner for 200 or 300 more, even if they all had good war appetites. There was not a dissatisfied main at the table, The two bands furnished music, and when some of the old army songs were played, the men joined in the chorus with a roar that made the roof rattle. "When Johany Comes Marching Home," "When Gabriel Blows his litter," and "Marching Through Georgia" were the avorites, and the men stood on the chairs and waved their hats with great enclusiasm. It was after 10 o'clock before the thiner was distincted, and then the veterans sat quietly back in their chairs to enjoy their wine and citars, and to listen to the species. Among those present were General John Cochrane, Commander of Department Young, Colonei McLeer, of the 14th Regiment; J. E. Robinson, "Corporal? Tauner, General Louis Wagner, Colonei J. W. Jones, ex-Assemblyman W. H. Waring and Alderman Jacobus.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

HOW THE PRINCE IMPERIAL DIED. LONDON, Wednesday, July 28, 1889. Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who

accompanied the ex-Empress Engeme to Zutuland, and ent to the papers a description of the death of the tives of eighteen of the Zu'us who parfielpated in the attack on the Prince's party, and showing that the attacking party numbered forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, and eight were immediately concerned in his death.

The Zalus, having nearly surrounded the Pelacula party, fired, and rushed on them, as they were mounting. The Prince, not having succeeded in mounting, can allowed the horse until it broke away. The Prince followed the horse into the doing, until, heng closely pressed by als pursuers, he turned upon them—in the words of the Zuiss—"like a hou at bay." Bling streek by an assegm inside the left shoulder, he rushed at the nearest opponent, who field. Another Zuit then fixed at the Prince waen only ten yards from him. The Prince fixed his pistol, and faced his rabidly increasing field, until menaced from his right and rear, and struck by another asseral, he regained the level on which are had first shood in the doings, where he was speedily sirrounded. He selzed an assegm when had been thrown at him—in actuaging with his terrifical noise, his sword had fallen from its scabbard—and thus defended himself against seven or cight Zulus, who stare that time dained dare to close on him, until he sank exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from the Zulus, who stare that made departed on the second of the athor. It may be remarked that this is the first correct description of the affair that has yet been published.

THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL. AGITATION AMONG THE LIBERALS IN PAVOR OF THE BILL.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28, 1880. A correspondent writes to The Pall Mall Guzette that, in view of the prospective antagonism be tween the House of Lords and the House of Commons concerning the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill, a committee has been formed to invite the cooperation of all the Liberal associations of the United Kingdom for a demonstration of confldence in the Government, for eliciting an expression of opinion is favor of aboushing the hereditary perrage and the creation of an elective Senate, for organizing a Commit tee of Electors in permanent session to guard against the possible calamity of the return of the Tories to power, and for agitating for the suppression of paritamentary obstruction by adopting the " cloture," or other summary process. The committee will meet early next

week to arrange public meetings throughout the king

dom to support the above programme. Several well-known metropolitan Laberals will head the movement.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:

The question is yet undetermined whether the House of Lords will reject the Compensation bill or amend it out of existence. Various suggestions for its amendment are discussed, but it is probable that the deletimined course taken by Lord Grey and his friends will lead to the absolute rejection of the measure. Mr. Parenell re-pipeared in the House of Commens on Thesday after an absence balleved to have been mainly to avoid the final stages of the Compensation bill. After expressing the opinion that the bill ought to be rejected, be held himself aloof, so that it might be understood that he regarde 'the bill as insufficient, but he loos no step to restrain his followers from voting, all of whem supported the Government. The division on the bill was sightly disappointing to the official side of the House, as seventy was the lowest majority that had been calculated upon for the measure.

The London correspondent of The Edinburgh Scotssian says:

The London correspondent of The Edinburgh Scotsman

There is reason to believe that the House of Lards will not reject the Compensation bill. The Conservative leaders are perfectly well a ware that if they reject the bill they will give a new cry to the land agistors, and are therefore disposed to shrink from the responsibility of such a serious step. It is believed that many Weig and Conservative Peers will abstain from voting on the bill.

TURKEYS REPLY TO THE POWERS. LONDON, Wednesday, July 28, 1880. A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Tele-

graph says: "An extraordinary Cabinet council to-day (Tuesday) completed the reply to the collective note of the Powers. In the evening the Sultan's trade was is sued approving the text of the reply. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then signed it, and it was handed to the Ambassadors the same evening. The reply, which is vigorously worded, is substantially the same as the previous version which was given as follows: It points out that Article 24, of the Treaty of Berlin, merely expressed a wish for, and authorized the Powers to offer pressed a wish for, and authorized the Powers to offer mediation, not arbitration. It declares that the decision of the recent conference gives Greece more territory than Protocol 13, of the Treaty of Berlin, indicated, and that the proposed cession inclindes positions which it is impossible for Turkey to aurrender. The reply was drawn up by Musurus Pacha, the Ambassador at London, who returned to Constantinopic recently at the request of the Salitan."

The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says: "There is no truth in the report published in its Paris Rappel, that Queen Victoria has written a letter to the Salitan of Turkey."